

**REMARKS/ARGUMENTS**

Reconsideration is respectfully requested of the Official Action of May 10, 2005, relating to the above-identified application. The kindness and helpfulness of Examiner Selby during the interview of August 4, 2005 is acknowledged and appreciated.

The rejection of Claims 1-4, 7, and 8, under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b), as anticipated by *Masaaki* (JP 08-276787) is respectfully traversed and reconsideration is respectfully requested.

Applicant respectfully disagrees with the Examiner's understanding of the *Masaaki* reference (JP 08-276787). In Applicant's view, *Masaaki* teaches a technique for calculating a correction amount with respect to the deviation of a position of a camera. *Masaki* teaches:

1. photographing the correction mark; and then
2. calculating the deviation amount by comparing the photographed correction mark with the reference position assumed in the design.

Figure 16 of *Masaaki* teaches that the vehicle deviates from the image processing range if the camera position deviates to the left with respect to the photographing range. However, *Masaaki* only discloses a structure for calculating the correction amount with respect to the deviation of the camera position. It does NOT disclose judging whether the camera position is within a finely adjustable range which can be adjusted by an image transformation. Thus, it does not teach judging the deviation of the camera position from one in which image correction can be performed. Furthermore, *Masaaki* does not show any structure for displaying the photographed image and judging pattern.

The calibration shown in Masaaki figure 6 and 7 results in electronic data being stored for later use in calculations. There is no mechanical alignment of a camera in response to the result of that calibration process.

Regarding claim 4, Applicant believes that Takano discloses a structure for detecting and correcting the deviation of the camera position. However, Takano ONLY teaches coincidence with the reference (as in Masaaki). Takano does not disclose a structure for judging whether or not the camera position is within the finely adjustable range. Furthermore, the Examiner's reliance on Takano is inappropriate in a rejection under 35 USC 102 based on the Masaaki reference. Is the Examiner suggesting that the teachings of Masaaki and Takano be combined ?

Claims 5 and 6 stand rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Masaaki, as applied in claim 4, in view of Tomitaka (US Patent 5,355,163). This ground of rejection is respectfully traversed.

As suggested above, with respect to claim 1, Masaaki does not teach what the Examiner suggests that it does. Tomitaka does not provide the missing teachings.

Claim 10 stands rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Masaaki, as applied in claim 4, in view of Hamaguri (US Patent 6,462,777). This ground of rejection is respectfully traversed.

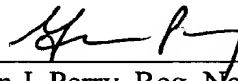
As suggested above, with respect to claim 1, Masaaki does not teach what the Examiner suggests that it does. Hamaguri does not provide the missing teachings.

Applicant appreciates the Examiner's indication of allowable subject matter in claim 9.

In view of the foregoing, favorable action at the Examiner's earliest convenience is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

SMITH, GAMBRELL & RUSSELL, LLP

By:   
Glenn J. Perry, Reg. No. 28,458

1850 M Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20036  
Telephone: (202) 973-2611  
Facsimile: (202) 263-4311